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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Parley on Prisoners

First Prospect: 600 for 5,800. Allied & Communist liaison teams, conducting businesslike talks in Panmunjom Apr. 6-9, approached an agreement on the first exchange of war prisoners in nearly 3 years of Korean warfare.

The first offers, covering seriously ill & injured prisoners, totaled 600 men held by the Reds, 5,800 Communists in the hands of the UN. The Reds meanwhile continued to press for a revival of full-dress truce negotiations and professed optimism over prospects for peace.[1]

West Cautious on 'Peace' Drive. Westerners still restrained their optimism as they followed developments in the Communist "peace" offensive. They did not accept Korean developments as assurance that the Reds were ready to call off the Cold War in Europe & all other fronts. [See pp. 106N-107N for other "peace offensive" developments]

These statements were issued by Western Big 3 leaders:

Pres. Eisenhower told a White House news conference Apr. 2 that, despite past disappointments in dealing with the Reds, he would take all peace gestures at face value until they were proved unworthy of confidence. But he said in a statement Apr. 4 on the 4th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty that efforts must continue to make NATO "the central source of strength for defense of the Western world." He said in a speech Apr. 7 (to a United Defense Fund meeting in Washington) that U.S. & allied troops would have to remain in the "region" of Korea for "quite a while" in event of an armistice pending development of "a confidence that is permanent."[2]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a news conference Apr. 3: "Nothing that has happened, or which seems to me likely to happen, has changed the basic situation of danger in which we stand." He said 3 "basic facts" remained: (1) the USSR was still "a heavily armed totalitarian state" under dictatorship of "a small group" that controlled "⅓ of the people & the natural resources of the world"; (2) Soviet leaders remained "basically & deeply hostile to any other state which does not accept Soviet Communist control"; (3) Soviet leaders "do not recognize any moral inhibitions against the use of violence." "I see nothing which should delay or hamper the European Defense Community & the other basic policy measures that we are trying to take."[3]

(Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, NATO commander, said Apr. 2 that the "threat" posed by the military strength of "potential aggressors has not diminished one iota in the last 2 years." NATO forces were "gravely inadequate" to meet it, he warned. His chief of staff, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, said in Washington Apr. 3 that the Soviet policy shift to a "peace" line represented "a major effort to isolate the U.S. from its allies.")[4]

British Prime Min. Winston Churchill told Commons Apr. 1 that the Chinese Red offer to compromise on the Korean POW dispute was "a considerable event" offering "a new hope for a cessation of fighting in Korea." But Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said in a broadcast Apr. 4 the British must not relax in their defense program nor "allow ourselves to be divided from our allies" although they would "meet halfway any genuine attempt" by the Reds to reach a settlement in Korea & other areas.[5]

1—see p. 97C 2—see p. 81C-D 3—see p. 97H 4—see p. 51H
5—see p. 98E-F 6—see p. 98L-N 7—see p. 99F-H (See Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Week in Headlines

International. *Allies & Reds opened parley in Korea on exchange of sick & wounded prisoners.*
Russia cleared doctors of "Zionist" murder plot.
U.S. leaders questioned Red "peace offensive."
Russians modified policies on UN disarmament.
Big 4 started talks on avoiding German air clashes.

United States. *Senate probed Korean ammo supply.*
Admin. opposed curbing Presidential treaty powers, said U.S. would not sign pacts on human rights, women.
AFL, CIO leaders claimed progress toward merger.
Eisenhower asked extension of Reciprocal Trade Act.

French Premier René Mayer, aboard the *Ile de France* en route home from the U.S. Apr. 6: Continuing Russian propaganda against the Schuman coal-steel pool plan showed that they were still against "the creation of Western Europe." Mayer said the West must proceed with the EDC plan and continue its efforts to bring West Germany into the Western alliance until the Reds agreed to general disarmament with effective controls.[6]

Full Exchange of Ailing Offered. The liaison teams (headed by U.S. Rear Adm. John C. Daniel for the Allies, North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho for the Communists) reached virtual agreement Apr. 6-7 that all sick & wounded prisoners, including those with lesser as well as serious disabilities, could be exchanged at once if they were willing.

The Reds suggested in the first liaison session Apr. 6 that the 2 sides invoke 2 articles of the 1949 Geneva Convention on rules of war dealing with the exchange of prisoner casualties before cessation of hostilities:

U.N. Elects New Secretary

DAG HJALMAR AGNE HAMMARSKJOELD, 47, Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister & economic specialist, was elected by the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Apr. 7 to a 5-yr. term as UN Secretary General beginning Apr. 10.

Amer.-Swedish News Exch.
HAMMARSKJOELD

The Soviet bloc joined Western delegates in supporting Hammarskjöld and he was elected on a secret ballot, 57-1 (one abstention, Guatemala absent). Nationalist China was believed to have either cast the negative vote or abstained because of Sweden's recognition of Communist China.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky pledged Russian support of Hammarskjöld if he performed his duties "free from any outside or foreign interference." Vishinsky did not join in most other delegates' high praise of outgoing Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, with whom Russia fell out in 1950 over Lie's support of UN intervention in Korea. The Russian said Lie's retirement was "unfortunately . . . belated." Lie said the election of Hammarskjöld "reopened the door" to fuller use of the Secretary General's office for "strengthening" prospects for peace.[7]

U.S. POLICY SHIFTS HINTED. Washington reports Apr. 7: U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles planned to tell the North Atlantic Council (to meet in Paris Apr. 23) that the U.S. would revise its defense program in anticipation of 10 or 20 years of world tension; the Eisenhower Admin. would trim military & foreign aid expenditures, reduce the national budget to $40 billion a year, stress plans for quick mobilization instead of peak strength in being. Sen. Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.) said Apr. 7 a Korean truce must bring "substantial reduction" in defense spending. This view was challenged Apr. 7 by Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), Senate Democratic leader, and by Chrmn. William F. Knowland (Calif.) of the Senate Republican Policy Com. Apr. 8.[1]

The *N.Y. Times* reported Apr. 9: Administration leaders would make peace in Korea if the Reds accepted an ROK boundary at the "narrow waist" of the peninsula, 90 mi. north of the present battle line; they would not take the Red "peace offensive" entirely seriously unless Moscow offered to settle an "old" Cold War dispute such as the Austrian peace deadlock.[2]

Article 109—Provides that an exchange must be limited to prisoners who are willing to be repatriated. UN proposals for a pre-truce exchange of sick & wounded in Korea had been based on this article.

Article 110—Provides for 2 categories of sick & wounded prisoners: (1) those in such serious condition they were not expected to be able to return to military duty; they could be exchanged directly if willing; (2) those expected to recover within a year; they could be transferred from enemy custody to a neutral country during hostilities.

The Reds surprised UN negotiators Apr. 7 by offering to waive the stipulation that less seriously disabled prisoners be interned in a neutral country. Lee, the chief Communist liaison officer, said prisoners in this category could be exchanged directly. He added, however, that the Reds would insist on neutral custody after a truce of POWs who would not go home voluntarily. (This was the plan advanced by Red China Mar. 30 for breaking the truce-conference deadlock over repatriation of prisoners. North Korea's indorsement of the Chinese offer was received by cable at UN Hq. in New York Apr. 3.)[3]

UN Suggests Method. Adm. Daniel introduced Apr. 6 a 9-pt. plan for exchanging prisoner casualties at a center in Panmunjom constructed by the UN, beginning within 7 days after an agreement had been reached. He said the Allies could hand over 500 POWs a day in groups of 25. He proposed guarantees that exchange convoys & the exchange site be immunized from attack and that the number of persons in the exchange area at any one time be limited to 300. The Communists accepted Panmunjom as a direct exchange point. They also agreed to Daniel's suggestion that joint groups of staff officers be formed to work out administrative details of plans adopted by the liaison teams.

Red List Disappoints UN. Lee reported Apr. 8 that the Communists could return about 600 Allied prisoners, including about 150 "non-Koreans," in the category of seriously sick & injured. The Allies offered to return about 5,100 North Koreans & 700 Chinese.

Daniel said he felt the total number offered by the Reds was "incredibly small in view of the total number of captured personnel [11,559] you have previously indicated you have in your custody." He asked that the Communists "have these figures reviewed" and make "a more liberal . . . definition of sick & wounded personnel." Lee replied that the Reds had already "checked the matter in detail" and he could not "find any reason why the figures are 'incredibly small.' "

(The Reds offered to repatriate about 5% of the Allied prisoners they had reported in their custody. The UN offered to return about 4% of the 132,000 North Koreans & Chinese they reported held as prisoners in March. However, the UN listed only about 81,500 Red POWs in its custody as willing to be sent home, and the offer of 5,800 seriously sick & wounded represented about 7% of these.)

Negotiations Amiable. Daniel indicated Apr. 9 that the Allies would not reject the 600 because there was no proof that the figure was not accurate. The liaison chiefs reported in another meeting Apr. 9 that the Reds could return 100 prisoner patients a day, the Allies 500 a day. The Reds said they could complete arrangements to begin the exchange 10 days after an agreement was signed. Daniel said the Allies were "ready to go," but Allied officers said they did not think the Reds were stalling.

Daniel reported Apr. 7 that the Communists were being strictly "objective" in the new liaison talks and indulging in no propaganda speeches. Red broadcasts from Korea & China also confined themselves to factual accounts of the meetings and expressed optimism over prospects that they would lead to new truce conferences.

The UN liaison team appointed Apr. 5 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander: Adm. Daniel, Col. Willard B. Carlock (U.S. Army), Lt. Col. H. M. Odren (USAF), Comdr. James E. Shew (USN), Col. Lee Soo Young (ROK Army). The Communist team: Gen. Lee and Cols. Lee Pyong Il & Ju You (North Korea), Wang Chien & Hsueh Tung-hua (China).

U.S. Marine engineers completed Apr. 4 a 24-hour construction job on a processing center near Munsan where prisoner patients returned by the Reds could be received. The area of prefabricated shelters, including a 65-bed hospital, was christened Freedom Village by newsmen. The Communists also were building a prisoner-exchange center near Panmunjom when negotiations opened Apr. 6. (Red troops in a front-line area carried a seriously wounded Puerto Rican U.S. Marine into no-man's land Apr. 7 and withheld fire while 2 U.S. soldiers rescued him.)

14 French Civilians Freed. France announced Apr. 3 that Russia had obtained the release of 14 French diplomats, Catholic Church personnel & other civilians interned by North Korea since the Reds took Seoul in June 1950. Among those listed as released: Chargé d'Affaires George Perruche, Vice Consul Charles Martel, newsman Maurice Chanteloup of Agence France Presse, a priest & 5 nuns.[4]

Fighting. Communist land forces persisted Apr. 3-9 in numerous attacks with forces of 150-200 men but achieved no significant gains. Texas Hill, an outpost on the east-central front, changed hands several times Apr. 5-9 as South Koreans defended it against Chinese Reds. Allied air forces continued daily raids on Red communications & frontline positions. A 5th USAF report on plane losses the week ending Apr. 4 showed 6 Red MIG-15s downed in dogfights as against 2 Allied planes lost to enemy ground fire, 5 to mishaps.[5]

The U.S. reported Apr. 8 its war casualties Mar. 27-Apr. 2 during battles for Old Baldy & Bunker Hill increased by 1,039, largest increase since November. U.S. casualties totaled 132,967 (23,557 dead) Apr. 2.[6]

OTHER WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

Medical 'Plotters' Cleared. The new Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs announced Apr. 4 that 9 prominent doctors (6 Jews), accused Jan. 13 of plotting the deaths of ailing Soviet leaders, had been freed because the charges against them were proved false. 6 other doctors implicated with the original 9 also were cleared. A former deputy Cabinet minister was accused of faking the case, and a Communist Party Secretary was dismissed for having let the ex-deputy succeed with his scheme.

Exoneration of the doctors erased one of the principal reasons given for an anti-Zionist campaign in the USSR during the last weeks of Stalin's life. Israel, with whom Russia broke diplomatic relations Feb. 12, called on the new Soviet regime Apr. 4 to complete its "redress of injustice" by "termination of the anti-Jewish campaign" & "resumption of normal relations" with Israel.[7] An Israeli communiqué said Moscow's release of the doctors

1—see p. 83H 2—see p. 100D; Vol. XII, 393M 3—see pp. 97K-98E
4—see p. 89H 5—see p. 99B-D 6—see p. 89B-C 7—see p. 41B
(See Index Sections to this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

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refuted Red charges, made at the time of their arrest, that Zionist groups & the American Joint Distribution Com. (Jewish relief agency) carried on subversive activities in East Europe for the U.S. (In UN Gen. Assembly debate Apr. 8 on a Czech resolution against American MSA aid to Iron Curtain exiles, the Russian, Czech & Polish delegates omitted previous charges that Zionists helped spend the money on subversive activities in East Europe. The Assembly rejected the resolution, 40-5. Arab delegates, among 14 abstainers, refused to vote against the measure although the Reds no longer implicated Zionists.)[1]

The Moscow announcement Apr. 4 by Dep. Premier Lavrenti P. Beria's Internal Affairs Ministry said confessions & other evidence against the doctors had been obtained through "the use of impermissible means of investigation which are strictly forbidden" under Soviet law. The Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* Apr. 6 singled out a deputy chief of the old State Security Ministry named Ryumin as instigator of the miscarriage of justice. It said he & several of his colleagues, who had sought to inflame "nationalist hostilities" in the USSR, had been arrested. *Pravda* then reported Apr. 7 that Semyon Diesovich Ignatiev had been dismissed from the new 5-man Communist Party Secretariat because, as State Security Minister[2] when the doctors were arrested, he had been guilty of "political blindness & gullibility."

The doctors were accused in January of having killed 2 Politburo members (Col. Gen. Alexander S. Shcherbakov in 1945 & Andrei A. Zhdanov in 1948) by diagnosing & treating their illnesses improperly, and with plotting to destroy other Soviet leaders by the same means. Solomon Mikhoels, late Jewish State Theater director who died in 1948, was named as a link between the doctors & the AJDC. *Pravda* Apr. 6 cleared Mikhoels as well as the doctors. It said Ryumin & his associates concealed from an investigating commission certain facts about the medical treatment of Zhdanov & Scherbakov. The paper promised everyone in the USSR that "his citizen's rights are under the reliable protection of Soviet socialist legality" and each citizen's Constitutional rights "will be sacredly observed & secured by the Soviet Govt."[3]

U.S. Seeks Motive. Diplomats & U.S. officials in Washington expressed varied opinions Apr. 4 on why the Russians had reversed the case against the doctors. Some thought it was done to end the anti-Jewish campaign which had damaged Soviet prestige throughout the world. Others believed it signified a struggle for power among Soviet politicians and a feeling of insecurity on the part of the Malenkov regime.

A UP dispatch Apr. 7 (cleared by Soviet censors) relayed gossip in Moscow that Beria had intervened after he became Internal Affairs Minister to expose the plot against the doctors. The dispatch said Beria's name was "associated" in Russia with "many judicial & internal security reforms" after he became Interior Commissar in 1938. He was generally associated in the outside world with harsh methods practised by Soviet police.

The Communist N.Y. *Daily Worker* switched with the Soviet line Apr. 6 and praised Moscow for preventing a "miscarriage of justice" in the doctors' case. It denounced American justice over the Tom Mooney (1916) and Sacco-Vanzetti (1920-27) cases, "endless frameups against Negroes and today the Rosenberg case."[4]

Rumanian Amnesty. Rumania announced Apr. 4 an amnesty for short-term prisoners similar to the one announced in the USSR Mar. 28. It said prisoners serving terms of 2 years or less would be freed, those under longer sentences would have their terms reduced and many pending prosecutions would be dropped.[5]

Vishinsky Amends Disarmament Policy. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky offered the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Apr. 8 a modified Soviet plan on world disarmament. He omitted long-standing Soviet demands that a ban on atomic weapons and uniform percentage reduction of big-power armaments be carried out before other steps toward disarmament were taken. He implied that the Reds would now discuss step-by-step formation of a disarmament agency as favored by the U.S. & approved by the Assembly Jan. 11, 1952. However, he opposed reaffirmation of the 1952 disarmament resolution. The Red bloc voted against a new Assembly measure which upheld the present UN majority plan, continued the existing Disarmament Comm. but—at Russia's insistence—did not commend the commission's past work. Vote on the new resolution Apr. 8: 52-5 (Argentina, Burma, Indonesia abstaining).

Vishinsky appealed for Western acceptance of Soviet peace gestures, which he said represented many new peaceful "deeds" unmatched by the West. "If we dig a tunnel of friendship from both sides we are likely to meet sooner and halfway," he told the Assembly. U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross, supported by Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb, said the UN must not "scuttle, or threaten to scuttle" its "important accomplishments" toward disarmament by renouncing the 1952 resolution and throwing out all previous work on the problem.[6]

Germ War Probe Pressed. The Gen. Assembly's Political Com. voted 52-5 Apr. 8 to recommend that an impartial commission investigate Red charges that the U.S. had used germ warfare in Korea. Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin had proposed Apr. 7 that the Assembly drop the matter and that the U.S. instead ratify a 1925 Geneva Convention protocol against germ & gas warfare. U.S. delegate Gross, insisting on a UN inquiry to refute the Korean germ-war charges, said Apr. 8 of Zorin's milder tone in repeating the accusations this week: "We feel that a lie is just as false whether it is whispered or shouted."[7]

Big 4 Air Talks in Germany. U.S. & French delegates joined Russian-British talks in Berlin Apr. 7 on ways to avoid clashes between Soviet & Western planes over Germany. Russia suggested Apr. 2 that the talks be expanded to 4-power proportions. The meeting Apr. 7 was the first Big 4 parley in Berlin in nearly 2 years.[8]

The Russians also lifted Apr. 2 a customs check that had slowed travel of Western autos over the Berlin-West Germany (British zone) Autobahn through East Germany.[9]

Moscow 'Peace' Line. A new Russian cordiality toward Westerners was the theme of dispatches from Moscow this week. However, Red broadcasts retained much of their old line against Western alliances & U.S. policymakers. The Russians jammed Voice of America Easter broadcasts Apr. 6 featuring talks by Russian Orthodox priests.

"Peace" items in the news from Russia:

Moscow *Pravda* said Apr. 3 that the USSR was displaying a "desire to improve relations with the Western powers." (The East Berlin press said Apr. 5 that peace in Korea would enhance the chances for peaceful settlements on Germany & other East-West disputes.) Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov was said to have held a "cordial" talk Apr. 4 with U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Jacob Beam. Molotov mingled affably with Western diplomats at a Finnish Legation party Apr. 6. 7 U.S. newspaper & radio executives touring Moscow were entertained at the Moscow Press Club Apr. 6—its first admission of American newsmen & diplomats as guests since World War II. *Pravda* suggested Apr. 6 that the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow add Western operas to its repertoire. A Danish tourist agency reported Apr. 7 that the Russians had hinted they might begin to admit Danish tourists.[10]

Adenauer Visits U.S. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, first German Govt. head ever to visit the U.S., arrived in New York Apr. 5 and went to Washington Apr. 7. He visited Pres. Eisenhower and began a series of meetings with State Secy. John Foster Dulles. Adenauer said in a speech to the Natl. Press Club Apr. 8 that Russia could furnish "convincing" proof of its reformation to a peaceful policy if it (1) let East Germans take part in free nationwide elections and (2) released 300,000 German World War II prisoners & DPs still in the USSR. He said West Germany wanted "nothing of the old" militaristic Reich.[11]

Farben Dissolved. Dissolution of the German chemical cartel I. G. Farbenindustrie was announced Mar. 23. Assets were divided among 5 successor companies with capitali-

1—see p. 89K 2—ministry merged with Internal Affairs Ministry when Malenkov Cabt. formed after Stalin's death; see pp. 90H-J, 74E-F 3—see pp. 35L-M, 98-E 4—see pp. 75J, 102H 5—see p. 102M 6—see p. 98E; Vol. XII, 294L 7—see p. 99E 8—see pp. 99P-100A 9—see p. 89H-J 10—see p. 100A 11—see pp. 82B, 98N

zation, according to the N.Y. Stock Exchange firm Abraham & Co., as follows: Farbenfabriken Bayer 387.6 million Deutschsmark, Badische Anilin-u. Soda-Fabrik 340 million Dm., Farbwerke Hoechst 285.6 million Dm., Chemische Werke Huels 120 million Dm. and Casella Farbwerke Mainkur 34.1 million Dm. Farben was the world's largest chemical trust before the war. Despite war damage and loss of all but 36% of its manufacturing capacity to the East zone, it still ranked as 3d largest before dissolution. Only du Pont and Union Carbide & Carbon were bigger.[1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Trade Curbs & Farm Surpluses. Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress Apr. 7 to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, currently scheduled to expire June 12, for an additional year as an "interim measure" pending "a thorough & comprehensive reexamination" of U.S. "economic foreign policy." House Speaker Joseph W. Martin (R., Mass.) had come out for similar extension Apr. 2. Extension of the act and repeal of "excessive" & "needless" import barriers were urged at House Forgn. Affairs subcommittee hearings Apr. 1 by representatives of the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs., the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Natl. Forgn. Trade Council and the Natl. Council of American Importers.[2]

State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Apr. 3 he favored repeal of curbs on import of dairy & other farm products. Asst. State Secy. Harold Linder & Forgn. Agriculture Svc. Dir. Romeo E. Short, testifying before the Sen. Banking Com. Apr. 1, urged repeal of the Defense Production Act's "cheese amendment," which restricted import of dairy products, fats & oils, rice & peanuts.[3]

Import bans on dried whole milk, dried buttermilk & dried cream became effective Apr. 1 under orders issued by Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson Mar. 24. (Import of butter & peanuts had already been banned.) The ban was required under the Defense Production Act because the Govt. had already bought up 116 million lb. of butter, 53 million lb. of cheddar cheese & 166 million lb. of non-fat dry milk solids under farm price supports.[4]

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Apr. 2 he would rather sell the surplus butter at a loss than let it spoil while people were hungry. He said butter seemed to be pricing itself out of the market and noted that the finest oleomargarine was selling for ½ the price at which the Govt. was supporting butter. (Benson had announced Mar. 12 that during the 12 months beginning Apr. 1 the Govt. would support butter prices at 63¾¢-66¾¢ a lb., cheese at 37¢, dried milk at 14-16¢. The Natl. Dairy Council reported Apr. 1 that U.S. butter consumption dropped to a record low of 8.8 lb. a person in 1952.)[5]

Denies 'Undermining' by McCarthy. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Apr. 2 that he did not think Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had "undermined" Admin. policy when Greek shipowners promised him they would not trade with Red China or North Korea. He said Mutual Security Dir. Harold E. Stassen had probably meant infringement rather than undermining when he assailed McCarthy over the agreement. (Stassen told reporters Apr. 3, after attending a Cabinet meeting with the President, that the President was right and that he was "happy" about the way the situation had been clarified.) Gen. Eisenhower said he did not think McCarthy intended to "negotiate" anything since he had no authority to do so, the power of negotiation resting solely with the Executive. He said McCarthy had a right to get expressions of intention from the shipowners. (Greek Merchant Marine Min. Lambros Lambrianides announced in Athens Apr. 2 that "not a single instance has been reported to us" of a Greek ship entering a Chinese or Korean Red port.)[6]

Gives FSA Cabinet Status. A joint resolution transforming the Fed. Security Agency into a Cabinet-rank Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, effective Apr. 11, was signed by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 1. The legislation had been passed by Senate voice vote Mar. 30. Only objections voiced were directed against the speed with which the proposal was pushed through Congress.[7]

Opens Jobs for GOP. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 1 issued an executive order designed to remove civil service job protection from many top-level Govt. posts so that Democratic appointees could be dismissed and replaced by Republicans. GOP leaders had accused ex-Pres. Truman of naming Democrats to policy-making jobs and then giving them civil service status. Gen. Eisenhower's order required all jobs of a "confidential or policy-determining character" to be listed on a new "Schedule C." Govt. employes whose posts were on this list could be removed at will by department & agency heads. Several thousand jobs were believed affected. 7 top Fed. Security Agency jobs had already been removed from civil service classification at the request of FSA Admin. Oveta Culp Hobby. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield & Civil Svc. Comm. Chrmn. Philip Young had canceled tests for more than 1,400 postmasterships Mar. 24 after Republicans complained that eligibility lists resulting from the tests were heavily loaded with Democrats. Summerfield & Young said their purpose was to "establish higher standards of eligibility."[8]

Legislation. Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 4 signed a bill extending to Feb. 1, 1954 the "missing persons act" which continued pay & allotment checks to families of U.S. war prisoners. Bills extending to June 30, 1955 servicemen's family allotments and free mail for GIs in Korea were signed by the President Mar. 24. On Mar. 31 he signed a bill extending his emergency war powers to July 1.

Easter Egg Roll. Easter egg rolling on the White House lawn, a custom started by Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes in 1878 but discontinued since 1941, was revived on Easter Monday Apr. 6. Pres. Eisenhower attended for about 15 minutes with his grandchildren Dwight David 2d, 5, & Barbara Anne, 4, and was nearly mobbed by sightseers. 29,972 persons participated. Adults were admitted only if accompanied by children. The Presidential family attended Easter services at Natl. Presbyterian Church Apr. 5.

CONGRESS

Ammunition Shortage Probed. Ex-Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett told a Sen. Armed Services subcommittee Apr. 8 that past ammunition shortages in Korea were due to "obsolete" Army procurement methods and that he had lost patience and taken production out of Army hands. But he refused to blame any specific Army official. Testifying in an inquiry into charges by Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Lovett expressed bewilderment at Van Fleet's Apr. 1 testimony that (a) the 8th Army had virtually exhausted its ammunition in crushing a Red offensive at the end of May 1951 yet (b) he (Van Fleet) had been "fully prepared" in June 1951 to end the war by a counter-offensive, including amphibious landings, but had been overruled by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway. (It was disclosed Apr. 7 that the Defense Dept. had informed the subcommittee that Van Fleet had reported in June 1951 that his 8th Army could not advance 20 miles without "unacceptable" casualties.) Lovett denied Van Fleet's charge that shortages had been constant, insisting that ammunition supplies often had been above authorized levels for months.

Van Fleet's charges, however, were supported by retired Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond, ex-commander of the 10th Corps, in testimony Apr. 1. Van Fleet told the subcommittee Apr. 1 that the British in Korea had more ammunition than U.S. troops. (Van Fleet was retired by the Army Mar. 31. Pres. Eisenhower nominated him Apr. 1 for promotion from permanent major general to full general.)

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens said in Seoul Apr. 1 that 8th Army ammunition supplies in Korea, Japan & en route were adequate "for any situation that might be faced." Ex-Pres. Truman said on Coconut Island, Hawaii Apr. 2 that "no one was ever hurt" by ammunition shortages while he was President.[9]

Treaty Curbs Opposed. Sen. John W. Bricker's (R., O.) proposed amendment to limit Presidential treaty-making

1—see Vol. XII, p. 42L; X, 276E-F 2—see pp. 68B, 59J-K 3—see p. 52D 4—see Vol. XII, p. 419L 5—see p. 53F; Vol. XII, 73F 6—see pp. 100N-101H 7—see p. 83D-F 8—see p. 100H 9—see p. 89D

powers was opposed by State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. in testimony before a Sen. Judiciary subcommittee Apr. 6-7. They spoke even more strongly against another proposed amendment drafted by the American Bar Assn.'s Com. on Law & Peace. The latter would add to Bricker's proposal the proviso that each state legislature must approve Executive agreements before they could bind citizens of their states. The 2 proposals were opposed on grounds that (a) existing Constitutional safeguards made them unnecessary and (b) they would seriously hamper U.S. international relations.

Bricker, who had enlisted 63 other Senators in support of his amendment, had charged Mar. 13 that the UN human rights covenant "would subject almost every civil, political, economic & social right" of Americans to international control. Dulles told the subcommittee Apr. 6 that the Eisenhower Admin. would sign neither this pact nor the UN convention on political rights for women.[1] He pledged, on the President's authority, to give the Senate ample time to "advise & consent" during negotiation of foreign commitments and to "consult with appropriate Congressional leaders & committees" on implementing agreements. But he opposed "so shackling" treaty-making "as to make its effective power impossible" since the proper safeguard against abuse of such power "lies in a vigilant public & an alert & able Executive & Senate."

Brownell told the subcommittee Apr. 7 that adoption of the proposed amendments might cast doubt on the validity of U.S. participation in international organizations and upset the Constitutional balance of power. He said that the Constitutional powers of Congress to erase "undesired domestic effects" & of the courts to judge their Constitutionality constituted a strong guarantee "against unbridled exercise of the treaty power."[2]

Offshore Oil Bill Passed. A bill to give states title to submerged oil lands within their historic boundaries was passed Apr. 1 by a 285-108 House vote (188 R. & 97 D. vs. 89 D., 18 R. & one ind.) and sent to the Senate. The measure asserted federal ownership of the continental shelf beyond state historic boundaries. It provided that oil royalties impounded during the controversy over title were to go to the states if they came from property within their historic boundaries and to the Fed. Govt. if from lands beyond such borders. A provision which would have permitted states to tax production of submerged lands reserved to the Fed. Govt. was cut from the bill by voice vote Mar. 31. Besides oil, the measure also covered gas, all other minerals, all fish & shellfish.[3]

Cole Heads Atom Unit. A 2-month dispute over whether a Senator or a Representative was to head the Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy ended Apr. 1 with capitulation by the Senators and election of Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) as chairman. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.), his rival for the post, became vice-chairman. (Rep. Richard M. Simpson [Pa.] was elected chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Com. Mar. 19.)

GENERAL

AFL-CIO Merger Advances. AFL & CIO officials took what they described as a big step toward merger of the 2 labor organizations when they met in Washington Apr. 7 and formed a joint subcommittee to work out plans to stop "raiding." AFL Pres. George Meany had criticized CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther for announcing Mar. 22, at the opening of the CIO United Auto Workers' Atlantic City convention, that the AFL would have to expel "known racketeers" before the CIO would merge with it. Reuther had also insisted, as merger terms, that (1) no AFL craft union be permitted to "chip away" pieces of CIO industrial unions, (2) "rational machinery for resolving jurisdictional conflicts" must be agreed on and (3) AFL unions must end racial & religious discrimination. (Reuther was reelected to his 5th term as UAW pres. Mar. 25 and his $11,250-a-yr. salary raised to $18,000 Mar. 26. He announced Mar. 25 that he had enlisted 10 economists & industrial relations experts to help prepare plans for a guaranteed annual wage. John V. Riffe, CIO Southern organizing director, was elected by the CIO Exec. Board in Washington Apr. 6 to succeed the late Allan Haywood as CIO exec. vice pres.)[4]

Army School Bias Ending. The White House announced Mar. 25 that the Army was ending racial segregation at the Army-operated school for servicemen's children at Ft. Benning, Ga. It was the only one of 6 schools maintained entirely by the Army where segregation was practiced. In addition, the Army was trying to persuade states which operate segregated schools at Army posts to end segregation. (20 federally-aided schools at defense installations practice segregation, according to information supplied the Office of Education by the 3 services.)[5]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Chile. Justice Min. Enrique Monti & Mines Min. Eduardo Paredes, both Popular Socialists, resigned from Pres. Carlos Ibañez' new Cabinet Apr. 2, less than 24 hours after being installed. They objected to retention of Finance Min. Juan Bautista Rossi. Other members of the Cabinet sworn in Apr. 1: Oswaldo Koch, Interior; Oscar Fenner, Forgn. Relations; Santiago Wilson, Economy & Commerce; Juan Gomez Millaf, Education; Gen. Abdon Parra, Natl. Defense; Orlando Latorre, Public Works; Leandro Moreno, Labor; Dr. Eugenio Suarez, Health; Alejandro Hales, Agri., Lands & Colonization. Wilson was to act as temporary Justice Minister, Rossi as Mines Minister.[6]

Egypt. One Egyptian was killed in a Suez Canal Zone clash between 3 Egyptians & British troops Mar. 29, a British spokesman revealed Apr. 2. The Egyptians reportedly had attacked a British officer. (Premier Mohammed Naguib called upon all Egyptians Mar. 22 to "sacrifice themselves" in pursuance of Egypt's demand for immediate unconditional withdrawal of British troops from the canal zone. The U.S. formally joined Anglo-Egyptian talks on Suez Mar. 14 in Cairo.) . . . Col. Rashad Mehanna, ex-Communications Minister & member of the dissolved Regency Council, was sentenced to life imprisonment Mar. 30 as leader of a counter-revolutionary conspiracy in which more than 200 persons were arrested Jan. 14. 10 other Army officers & 3 civilians also convicted Mar. 30 received sentences ranging from 15 years in jail to expulsion from the army. The statement announcing the verdicts said no lawyers were allowed to defend the accused for security reasons. . . . The Cabinet Apr. 1 proclaimed a law permitting foreign investors to withdraw up to 10% of their profits from Egypt yearly. . . . A 5-man subcommittee of the Constituent Constitutional Com. announced Mar. 24 it unanimously favored abolition of the Egyptian monarchy and establishment of a parliamentary democracy. . . . Egypt & the U.S. signed an agreement Mar. 19 for $10 million in U.S. Point 4 aid to a $25 million land reclamation project in the Nile delta, largest single Point 4 project in the Middle East.[7]

Iran. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh renewed his quarrel with Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi Apr. 6 when he demanded that the Shah be stripped of his power. In a broadcast to the nation, Mossadegh said the Majlis must order the Shah to "reign constitutionally," not rule. Attempted demonstrations by supporters of both factions were dispersed in Teheran by police Apr. 7.[8] . . . Mossadegh rejected Mar. 20 the latest British-U.S. proposal for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil nationalization dispute. The proposal offered Iran a 20-year payment plan to liquidate the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.'s claims for compensation. Iranian Forgn. Min. Hussein Fatemi announced Apr. 7 that 25% of the proceeds from Iranian oil sales was earmarked for compensation payments.[9] . . . A Venice court ordered immediate release of the impounded cargo of Iranian oil on the *Miriella* Mar. 11, ruling that the oil had been purchased legally from Iran by the Italian Supor Co.[10]

Soviet Union. Retail prices of 125 categories of products were reduced by the Soviet Govt. Apr. 1, the date on which price reductions had been announced for 5 of the

1—see p. 99M 2—see p. 14E 3—see p. 78G 4—see p. 63L; Vol. XII, 389E 5—see Vol. XII, p. 104N 6—see p. 79B 7—see pp. 61P, 45B, 5J 8—see p. 70A-D 9—see p. 76D 10—see p. 51C

past 6 years. Among the new reductions: vegetables & fruits 50%, tea 20%, vodka 11%, other major food items 5%-15%; textiles & clothing 5%-15%; 58 categories of house furnishings & appliances, sporting goods, bicycles, gasoline & kerosene, other consumer items 5%-20%. (The *N.Y. Times* estimated Apr. 1 that the reductions brought down the cost of living in the USSR by 8% but many consumer products were still beyond reach of most Soviet citizens. The normal Russian work week is 48 hours, average hourly pay 3 rubles [25¢ a ruble at official rate of exchange, less in real value]. New price scales made steak about 7 rubles a lb., lowest-grade butter 9.4 rubles a lb., a medium-quality woman's dress at least 390 rubles, a good-quality man's suit 2,600 rubles.)[1]

Hungary issued a new regulation Apr. 4 providing a legal basis for expulsion of "unwanted elements" from cities and creating machinery to make population shifts permanent. The ruling was based on the nationalization of housing & land and provided that the state, as landlord, could evict "unreliable" tenants. (Hungary & Communist China Mar. 30 signed a 1953 barter & payment pact for an increase of 51.7% in the value of goods to be traded.)[2]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Price Drop Cuts Wages. Announcement Apr. 6 that the BLS old-series consumer price index had dropped from 190.3% of the 1935-39 average Jan. 15 to 188.6% Feb. 15 resulted in a 3¢ hourly pay cut for 1¼ million rail workers whose "escalator" wage contracts were tied to the index. (Presidential arbitrator Paul N. Guthrie had awarded them a 4¢ hourly productivity raise Mar. 18, effective Dec. 1, 1952.) Gen. Motors Apr. 7 announced a 1¢ hourly pay cut based on the price index drop, and Chrysler, Ford & United Aircraft announced similar cuts Apr. 8.[3]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1952	1951	1952	1951
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	$15,896,360	$16,296,652	$5.04	$5.17
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.	6,275,922	5,765,586	7.44	6.83
British American Oil	14,130,399	13,599,301	1.78	1.78
Bucyrus-Erie Co.	5,089,091	6,014,629	3.12	3.67
Canadian Gen. Elec. Co., Ltd.	7,122,952	7,846,272	37.35	41.16
Canadian Industries, Ltd.	10,752,768	11,526,625	1.48	1.59
Cannon Mills Co.	7,677,693	13,102,499	3.70	6.31
Carnation Co.	6,881,363	6,927,168	10.67	10.75
Central Illinois Public Service	5,351,150	4,866,510	1.51	1.45
Climax Molybdenum Co.	6,071,519	7,964,169	2.41	3.16
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	7,621,360	10,414,311	2.53	3.75
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.	10,084,293	6,293,735	4.38	2.79
Cons. Mining & Smelting of Canada	32,838,434	50,785,381	2.00	3.10
Consolidated Paper Corp., Ltd.	10,337,981	12,905,574	4.03	5.03
Corn Products Refining	13,929,125	15,211,257	4.60	5.09
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	8,513,681	7,231,621	3.43	3.02
Electric Bond & Share Co.	5,542,700	5,935,957	1.06	1.13
El Paso Natural Gas	11,871,420	10,635,156	2.92	3.05
Freuhauf Trailer Co.	5,711,525	6,210,108	3.61	3.94
Robt. Gair Co., Inc.	6,069,054	7,075,368	2.79	3.77
Gaylord Container Corp.	8,116,660	8,716,369	3.01	3.39
Gen. American Transportation	6,488,983	6,329,978	6.06	5.76
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	145,292,144	169,480,626	4.05	4.72
Intl. Paper Co.	52,125,952	56,819,172	5.75	6.28
Johnson & Johnson	8,169,861	8,126,460	3.82	3.78
Kennecott Copper Corp.	86,150,718	91,347,153	7.96	8.44
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	9,058,026	5,793,463	3.61	2.55
Long-Bell Lumber (Mo.)	6,281,360	8,614,269	3.15	4.33
Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.	8,471,952	8,557,038	2.85	2.87
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd.	5,922,795	5,899,682	2.18	2.17
Motorola, Inc.	7,012,700	7,240,452	3.62	4.12
Natl. Dairy Products Corp.	27,799,252	26,517,668	4.22	4.16
Natl. Steel Corp.	37,559,477	45,287,093	5.10	6.15
J. J. Newberry Co.	5,423,171	5,655,508	3.32	3.47
Newmont Mining Corp.	9,690,203	8,124,764	3.65	3.05
Noranda Mines, Ltd.	12,209,722	12,768,863	5.45	5.70
North American Co. (& subs.)	11,734,081	10,805,820	1.37	1.26
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	15,044,969	12,623,593	.....	.....
Olin Industries, Inc.	10,709,643	12,108,673	.....	.....
Otis Elevator Co.	9,920,175	9,174,719	4.96	4.59
Pacific Western Oil Corp.	8,968,934	7,805,680	1.86	1.60
Packard Motor Car Co.	5,618,263	5,594,060	.39	.38
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	8,177,529	6,596,927	.....	.....
Phillips Petroleum Co.	75,284,261	73,711,229	5.17	5.11
Pullman, Inc.	9,880,815	10,269,939	4.51	4.69
Southern Natural Gas Co.	7,363,710	7,325,901	2.15	2.14
Sperry Corp.	13,930,044	10,883,161	6.75	5.36
Trans World Airlines	7,660,588	7,660,262	2.30	2.30
West Penn Power Co.	9,735,193	8,397,505	2.39	2.14

1—see p. 24J-L; Vol. XII, 100G 2—see p. 82E 3—see p. 86D

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Apr. 4

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,563	¶$22,562	¶$23,291
Currency circulation	¶$29,754	¶$29,600	¶$28,445
Fed. Reserve System—	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2, 1952
Total reserves	¶$21,367.236	¶$21,373.225	¶$22,115.375
U.S. securities	¶$23,806.116	¶$23,869.116	¶$22,513.702
Rediscounts	¶$465.054	¶$704.564	¶$129.593
Note circulation	¶$25,563.004	¶$25,439.622	¶$24,337.091
Reserve ratio	46.4%	46.0%	48.9%
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$23,337	¶$23,418	¶$21,364
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,570,759,991	$9,362,645,190	$9,587,383,579
England note circulation	¶£1,508.965	¶£1,488.753	¶£1,393.955
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,825,630	9,677,092	7,553,006
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	150.96	153.36	147.80
Bond sales	$14,293,000	$16,203,900	$13,644,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	97.31	97.52	99.07
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	171,669	170,870	116,282
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,482,050	6,488,900	6,401,650
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,120,000	8,460,000	9,521,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,074.521	¶8,077.706	¶7,263.009
Carloadings (cars)	[b]715,337	701,142	725,423
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	Feb. [e]239	Jan. 236	Feb. 1952 222
Steel output (tons)	[f]8,931,510	9,896,627	8,657,210
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.66½	$2.71¼	$2.82
Corn (bu.)	$1.82½	$1.83¾	$2.06⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$ .338	$ .339	$ .4265
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.32	$6.41	$6.40
Consumers' (cost-of-living) index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	Feb. 113.4	Jan. 113.9	Feb. 1952 112.4
Food	111.5	$113.1	112.6
Housing	116.6	116.4	114.0
Rents	121.5	121.1	116.4
Apparel	104.6	104.6	106.8
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	This Week [d]109.8	Last Week 110.0	Year Ago 111.8
BUSINESS:	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1952
New incorporations‡	7,947	9,468	7,138
Mfrs.' inventories§	¶$44,200	¶$43,950	¶$43,600
Mfrs.' sales§	¶$24,100	¶$23,963	¶$22,400
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	This Week [b]112	Last Week 109	Year Ago 101
Failures (Mar. 26)‡	188	160	164

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 25 [b]Mar. 28 [c]Mar. 21 [d]Mar. 31 [e]Postwar high for 6th consecutive month [f]Corrected

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business Mar. 31)

	Mar.	Mar. 1952	July 1952-Mar. 1953	July 1951-Mar. 1952
Receipts	$10,501,525,655	$9,886,026,195	$48,245,320,075	$44,201,513,124
Expenditures	$6,186,589,756	$5,704,328,200	$54,015,829,824	$47,540,296,822
Air Force	$1,283,957,802	$1,108,023,353	$10,987,134,387	$8,800,621,532
Army (mil.)	$1,292,451,820	$1,627,513,778	$12,186,949,942	$11,351,000,176
Army (civ.)	$64,942,794	$55,514,417	$559,421,665	$620,012,601
Navy	$1,078,428,374	$584,215,502	$8,601,609,400	$6,776,604,145
Mut. Sec. Act:				
Econ. & Tech.	$155,858,458	$128,516,683	$1,263,277,827	$1,466,710,292
Military aid	$523,186,331	$226,087,048	$2,785,069,493	$1,529,229,784
Int. on pub. debt	$562,773,717	$689,215,417	$4,074,934,416	$3,819,602,229
Veterans	$363,529,766	$406,524,129	$3,285,352,089	$3,853,627,539
Surplus	$4,314,935,899	$4,181,697,995	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	.....	$5,770,509,748	$3,338,783,697

Gross public debt: $264,484,781,955; year ago $258,083,504,235.
Gold reserve: $22,562,414,373; year ago $23,290,389,274.
Treasury balance: $6,908,220,317.80.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Easter. 4,000-5,000 foreign pilgrims celebrated Easter in Jerusalem Apr. 5 when a rare coincidence of the Julian & Gregorian calendars brought Eastern Church as well as Western worshipers to the Holy City. Members of diplomatic corps were allowed to cross from the Israeli part of Jerusalem to the Arab-held Old City (location of most religious shrines) but Arab Christians from Israeli territory were not permitted to make the pilgrimage.

In his annual Easter message, Pope Pius XII called on "the entire Church" not to weary of the fight to "win peace for fearful humanity" nor "rest content on the laurels of the past." He advised Catholics "who near & far off are suffering for Christ without . . . seeing any signs of genuine change" to "trust in Him who in the past was able to show a way out to people He wished to lead to freedom." The Pope received 10,000 Easter pilgrims from more than 12 nations in an audience Apr. 6.

Passover. The Jewish festival of Passover began before noon Mar. 30. It continued for 7 days among Reform Jews, for 8 among Orthodox & Conservative Jewry.

Roman Catholics. The Vatican announced Apr. 4 that its 18-month dispute with the sovereign Military Order of Malta had been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. Details of the agreement were not revealed. The order has refused to accept Vatican supervision. . . . World Catholic hierarchy in 1952 included more than 2,500 prelates, the 1953 Pontifical Year Book showed Mar. 23. Residential metropolitan sees increased from 277 to 282, residential episcopal sees from 1,111 to 1,123, titular metropolitan arch-episcopal & episcopal sees from 857 to 882, prelatures & abbacies *nullius* from 66 to 69. There were 250 apostolic vicars, 129 apostolic prefects in missionary countries.

East Germany. Easter concessions made by the East German Govt. Apr. 5: (1) Catholic & Evangelical (Protestant) churches were granted more than $200,000 for repair of 104 war-damaged church buildings; (2) previously-banned religious services were permitted in the 3-mile no-man's-land along the East-West Berlin border.

Govt. anti-church actions reported by Evangelical Church hq. in Berlin: Police arrested 2 officials of Protestant institutions and closed a deacons' school in Schloss Mansfield (reported Apr. 3); Pastor Karl August Brandit, 40, was sentenced to 6 years in jail by a court in Guestrow, near Schwerin, because he allegedly preached that man's first loyalty was to God & not to the state (Mar. 24); Pastor Werner Gestrich, 41, of Heinersdorf was sentenced to 12 years in prison for making statements "hostile to the state" (Mar. 26).[1]

"Creole" descendants in Mobile, Ala. may not attend segregated "white" schools, the Ala. Supreme Court ruled Mar. 27. ("Creole" generally is applied to early Louisiana settlers of pure French or Spanish descent but trial witnesses testified that in Mobile the term meant a mixed race having some Negro blood.) . . . **Asia Institute** (New York) appointments announced Apr. 3: James M. Landis, ex-Harvard Law School dean, as chancellor; author James Michener (*Tales of the South Pacific*) as president; founder & retiring Chancellor Arthur Upham Pope as chancellor emeritus. . . . **Henrietta Szold** award, conferred for distinguished humanitarian service, was presented to Supreme Court Associate Justice Wm. O. Douglas Mar. 18 by Hadassah (Women's Zionist Org.) . . . **Yale U.** Mar. 26 discontinued public Tap Day ceremonies (selection of 15 juniors for membership in each of 6 senior honor societies) as humiliating to rejected students. . . . **Phi Beta Kappa's** first chapter at a Negro college was installed Apr. 4 at Fisk U., Nashville.

ARTS & SCIENCE

WINNERS OF AWARDS & POLLS

Art. Natl. Acad. of Design prizes in N.Y. Mar. 31: $1,200 Benj. Altman first prize for landscape painting—Walter Stuempfig's "Apple Street." $1,200 Altman first prize for figure painting—Fred Nagler's "They Also Labored." $1,200 Edwin Palmer Memorial prize—Lamar Dodd's "Of the Sea."

Drama. American Theater Wing's Antoinette Perry Awards (Tonys) for "distinguished contributions to the current theater season" in N.Y. Mar. 29: Dramatic play—Arthur Miller for "The Crucible." Actress—Shirley Booth for performance in "Time of the Cuckoo." Actor—Tom Ewell for his role in "The 7 Year Itch." Musical play—"Wonderful Town." Actress in musical—Rosalind Russell for "Wonderful Town." Actor in musical—Thos. Mitchell for "Hazel Flagg." Featured actress—Beatrice Straight in "The Crucible." Featured actor—John Williams in "Dial M for Murder." Featured actress in musical— Sheila Bond in "Wish You Were Here." Featured actor in musical —Hiram Sherman in "Two's Company." Director—Joshua Logan for "Picnic." Musical director—Lehman Engel for "Wonderful Town" and S. M. Chartock Gilbert & Sullivan series. Set designer—Raoul Pene de Bois for "Wonderful Town." Choreographer—Donald Saddler for "Wonderful Town." Costume designer—Miles White for "Hazel Flagg." Property—Abe Kurnit for "Wish You Were Here." Special awards—Beatrice Lillie, Danny Kaye and Equity Community Theater.

Films. Best movie of 1952, according to Film Daily poll of U.S. film critics, reviewers & commentators Mar. 8: "High Noon," followed by "The Quiet Man," "The Greatest Show on Earth," "The African Queen" and "Ivanhoe." . . . British Film Academy awards (Wedgwood china plaques) for 1952's bests Mar. 5: Best movie & best British movie—"Breaking the Sound Barrier." British actor—Sir Ralph Richardson for "Breaking the Sound Barrier." British actress—Vivien Leigh for "A Streetcar Named Desire." Forgn. actor—Marlon Brando for "Viva Zapata." "Most promising newcomer"—Claire Bloom for "Limelight." . . . Screen Writers Guild awards Mar. 10 for the best film writing of 1952: Drama—Carl Foreman for "High Noon." Comedy—Frank S. Nugent for "The Quiet Man." Musical—Betty Comden & Adolph Green for "Singin' in the Rain." First Laurel for Achievements Award for advancing film literature and contributions to film industry & writing—Sonya Levien.

Radio & TV. Outstanding programs of 1952, according to Natl. Assn. for Better Radio & Television in Los Angeles Mar. 31: TV—"Omnibus." Radio—Natl. Assn. of Educational Broadcasters' "The Jeffersonian Heritage." . . . $1,000 duPont Awards for outstanding service to public, presented in Washington Mar. 27: WBNS-TV of Columbus, O.; WMT of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and commentator Gerald W. Johnson of WAAM of Baltimore. . . . $1,000 Howard W. Blakeslee Award of American Heart Assn., announced Apr. 6: NBC exec. producer Wade Arnold for radio documentary "Only One to a Customer."

Science. Lorentz Medal for scientific achievement of Dutch Royal Academy of Sciences, announced Mar. 21: Dr. Fritz London, Duke U. physicist.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

CAMINO REAL. Symbolic fantasy by Tennessee Williams. About odd characters seeking escape from fantastic village. Staged by Elia Kazan. Presented by Cheryl Crawford & Ethel Reiner in assn. with Walter P. Chrysler Jr. Cast headed by Eli Wallach, Jo Van Fleet, Jos. Anthony, Hurd Hatfield, Jennie Goldstein. Mar. 19 at National. (1-2-4)*

HORSES IN MIDSTREAM. Comedy by Andrew Rosenthal about aged couple living respectably in sin and about granddaughter's inclination to imitate them. Staged by & starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Presented by Gilbert Miller & Donald Oenslager. In cast: Lili Darvas, Diana Lynn, Scott Forbes. Apr. 2 at Royale. (0-5-2)* Closed Apr. 4 after 4 performances.

ROOM SERVICE. Revival of John Murray & Allen Boretz' comedy about shennanigans of impecunious showman. Staged by Mortimer Offner. Presented by Bernard Hart & Don Hershey in assn. with Murray. Cast included John Randolph, Everett Sloane, Alexander Asro, Jack Lemmon, Ralph Dunn, Bartlett Robinson, Stanley Prager. Apr. 6 at Playhouse. (3-2-2)*

CLOSED

NEW FACES OF 1952 Mar. 28 after 365 performances.

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 30P]

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Apr. 5; based on natl. sales)

Fiction. (1) Annemarie Selinko's "Désirée." (2) Thos. B. Costain's "The Silver Chalice." (3) F. Van Wyck Mason's "Golden Admiral." (4) Frances Parkinson Keyes' "Steamboat Gothic." (5) Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny."

Non-Fiction. (1) Maurice Herzog's "Annapurna." (2) Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking." (3) Edw. R. Murrow's "This I Believe." (4) Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible. (5) J. Y. Costeau & Frederic Dumas' "Silent World."

MOST POPULAR SONGS

(As listed by The Billboard Apr. 4 for week ended Mar. 28)

(1) Doggie in the Window, by Bob Merrill. (2) Till I Waltz Again with You, by Sidney Prosen. (3) Pretend, by Lew Douglas, Parman & LeVere. (4) I Believe, by Erwin Drake, Irvin Graham, Jimmy Shirl & Al Stillman. (5) Tell Me You're Mine, by Fredianelli-Vasin. (6) Don't Let the Stars Get In Your Eyes, by Slim Willet. (7) Your Cheatin' Heart, by Hank Williams. (8) Side by Side, by Harry Woods. (9) Wild Horses, by K. C. Rogan. (10) Keep it a Secret, by Jesse May Robinson.

OBITUARIES

Asaf Ali, 64, Indian Min. to Switz., first Amb to U.S. (1947); Apr. 2 in Bern, Switz. of heart attack.

Lawrence (Larry) Benton. 55, pitcher for NL Boston, N.Y., Cincinnati clubs 1923-35; Apr. 3 in Cincinnati.

Charles B. Bohn. 73, Detroit industrialist & financier; Apr. 2 in Miami, Fla. of pneumonia.

Ex-King Carol II of Rumania, 59; Apr. 4 in Estoril, Portugal of heart attack.

Carol was born Apr. 16, 1893, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; son of late King Ferdinand of Rumania. Renounced rights to throne during German occupation of Rumania 1918; son Michael, 6, became king with regency 1927. Carol installed as king 1930 by Natl. Peasant Party, ruled with dictatorial powers and suppressed pro-Fascist Iron Guard until 1940, when forced by German pressure to abdicate in favor of Michael. (Communists forced Michael into exile 1947.) Carol lived since about 1923 with Magda Lupescu (Wolf), commoner wife of army lieutenant for whom he left Princess Helen of Greece, Michael's mother. Married Mme. Lupescu in civil "death bed" ceremony in Rio de Janeiro 1947 when she was critically ill; she recovered and they were wed in church ceremony in Estoril Aug. 18, 1949, after which he designated her Princess Elena. His first marriage to commoner Zizi Lambrino in 1918 was annulled for him to wed Helen in 1921.[2]

1—see Vol. XII, p. 342G-H 2—see Vol. IX, p. 280M (See Index Sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections.)

Charles P. Clark, 63, motor transport expert; Apr. 3 in St. Louis of heart attack.

Manuel Cobos Batres, Guatemalan writer, Conservative opposition leader; Apr. 4 in Guatemala City.

Joseph Duddington, 76, engineer who set locomotive speed record of 125 mph. in 1938; Apr. 5, Doncaster, Eng.

Jean Epstein, 54, pioneer movie producer & scenarist; Apr. 1 in Paris of a stroke.

Benjamin Franklin Fields, 57, promoter & publicist convicted of contempt of Congress during 1947 probe of war contracts; Mar. 31 in Washington.

Arthur M. Free, 74, ex-Congressman (R., Calif., 6 terms); Apr. 1 in San Jose, Calif. of injuries from fall.

Samuel D. Fried, 62, candy mfr.; Apr. 3 in Brooklyn.

Anthony R. (Tony) Gizzo, 52, Kan. Cy. gambler, partner of late Chas. Binaggio; Apr. 1, Dallas (heart attack).

Dr. Emanuel A. Goldenweiser, 69, retired Fed. Reserve Bd. economist, member Princeton Inst. for Advanced Study; Mar. 31 in Princeton, N.J.

Robert Harrison, 68, stage actor & director, descendant of Pres. W. H. Harrison, Jefferson Davis; Apr. 3 in N.Y.

Dr. Charles Burgess Ketcham, 63, pres. Mt. Union Coll., Methodist leader; Apr. 2 in Alliance, Ohio.

Ivan Lebedeff, 58, author, film actor; Mar. 31 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Freeman Lloyd, 93, authority on dogs, ex-assoc. ed. of *Field & Stream;* Apr. 5 in Tampa, Fla.

Mitchell Long, 63, Tenn. Dem. leader; Apr. 2, Knoxville.

Schuyler Merritt, 99, industrialist, banker, Connecticut Congressman (R.) 9 terms, chrmn. of state comm. that built Merritt Parkway 1934-40; Apr. 1 in Stamford, Conn.

Egede Nissen, 85, ex-chrmn. of Norwegian Communist Party; Apr. 4 in Oslo.

Thornton Oakley, 70, illustrator; Apr. 4, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Carlos Celso de Ouro Preto, 61, Brazilian Amb. to France; Apr. 4 in Neuilly, France of heart attack.

William F. J. Piel, 69, brewery exec.; Apr. 6, N.Y.

Rachilde (Marguerite Eymery), 91, novelist; Apr. 4, Paris.

Harold M. Salvey, 53, ex-head of S & G gambling syndicate facing trial for federal income tax evasion; Apr. 6 in Miami Beach of heart attack while playing golf.

E. Jack Spaulding, 65, Navy reserve capt. known as "Father of the Seabees" for efforts to enlist men in Construction Battalions during World War II; Apr. 2, Oakland, Calif.

J. Gordon Turnbull, 62, construction engr., consultant on USSR industrial projects 1927-32; Apr. 1, Los Ang.

SPORTS

Baseball. Hot Springs (Ark.) was voted out of the Class C Cotton States League Apr. 6 because the club refused to cancel contracts with 2 Negro players. Mississippi teams (Greenville, Jackson, Natchez, Meridian) threatened to leave the league if Hot Springs kept the Negroes (pitchers James & Leander Tugerson, brothers, of Florence Villa, Fla.) . . . Leftfielder Herb Gorman, 27, of the PCL San Diego Padres died of a heart attack Apr. 5 during a game with Hollywood in San Diego.

Golf. $10,000 Azalea Open at Wilmington, N.C.: won Apr. 5 by Jerry Barber of La Canada, Calif., for $2,000. . . . $3,500 Zaharias Women's Open at Beaumont, Tex.: won Apr. 5 by Mildred Didrickson Zaharias of Tampa, Fla., for $875. . . . $2,000 pro-amateur tourney at Camden, S.C. Apr. 5: first place tie by Ed Oliver, Art Wall, Earl Stewart Jr. & Clarence Doser for $350 each.[1]

Tennis. Jack Kramer defeated Frank Sedgman, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4, Apr. 5 in New York to win a $5,000 2-day pro tournament among Kramer, Sedgman & their touring partners, Pancho Segura & Ken McGregor. Kramer had won 37 of 62 matches with Sedgman, Segura 47 of 62 with McGregor during their winter tour.[2]

Good Neighbor tourney winners in Miami Beach Apr. 4-5: men's singles—Vic Seixas of Philadelphia over Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1; women's singles—Mrs. Thelma Long of Australia over Melita Ramirez of Mexico, 6-4, 7-5; men's doubles—Art Larsen of San Leandro, Calif. & Tony Vincent of Coral Gables, Fla.; mixed doubles—Miss Ramirez & Gustafo Palafox of Mexico.

Monte Carlo intl. tourney winners Apr. 5-6: men's singles—Polish expatriate Wladilas Skonecki defeated Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt, 6-3, 6-4, 11-9; women's singles—Mrs. Dorothy Head Knode of Alameda, Calif., 7-5, 10-12, 6-4, over Tota Johden of Germany; men's doubles—Bernard Bartzen of San Angelo, Tex. & Philippe Washer of Belgium; women's doubles—Pat Ward & Anne Shilcock of Britain; mixed dbls.—Miss Ward & S. Davidsson (Sweden).

MISCELLANEOUS

Sub Sinks. 81 U.S.-trained Turkish sailors died Apr. 4 when their 1,526-ton submarine *Dumlupinar* (formerly the *U.S.S. Bumper*) collided with the 4,000-ton Swedish freighter *Naboland* in pre-dawn darkness and sank in the Dardanelles narrows 3 miles north of Canakkale. Only 5 submarine crewmembers, including the skipper, were rescued. Nobody aboard the *Naboland* was hurt. Turkey had received the *Dumlupinar* from the U.S. in 1950 under the mutual aid program.[3]

London Murder Suspect. John Reginald Halliday Christie, 55, alleged strangler of at least 6 women, was charged in a London court Apr. 1 with the murder of his wife, Ethel, 54. Action on the 5 other murders was postponed since British law permits a person to be charged with only one murder at a time. The bespectacled trucking clerk, object of a week-long Scotland Yard man-hunt, was picked up on a London street by Constable Thomas Ledger Mar. 30. The search had started when 4 bodies, their arms & legs bound, were found in an apartment Christie had occupied in London's Notting Hill section. 2 other bodies & the skull of a possible 7th victim were later dug up in the garden. 3 years ago Christie had been the main witness against truck driver Timothy John Evans, 25, who was hanged for strangling his wife & daughter. Their bodies had been found in a warehouse behind Christie's apartment.

Other Slayings. Marine Pvt. Fred Eugene McManus, 18, was flown from Dubuque, Ia. to Rochester, N.Y. Apr. 4 to stand trial for the first of 5 murders he had confessed committing during a weekend crime spree Mar. 27-30. McManus & Diane Marie Weggeland, 16, whom he said he considered his common-law wife, had been seized near Dubuque Mar. 31. He said he had committed the murders to get money to take Diane to California but had netted only $58 in cash and a red convertible stolen from his first victim, William A. Braverman, 19, of Rochester. His other victims: George Bloomberg, 56, & his wife, Florence, 56, in a hold-up of Bloomberg's general store in Keeneyville, Ill.; Mrs. Harriet Horsman, 48, waitress, & Mrs. Agnes Beaston, 43, in a hold-up of Mrs. Beaston's husband's cafe in Spring Valley, Minn. All were killed with a .45 pistol.

G. Edward Grammer, 36, was sentenced in Baltimore Apr. 7 to be hanged for the nearly "perfect" murder of his wife, Dorothy Mae, 32, in Aug. 1952. Mrs. Dorothy Kruger Smith's life sentence for the slaying of her husband, Col. Aubrey D. Smith, was approved by the U.S. Army's Far East Command in Tokyo Feb. 9. She had been convicted & sentenced by Army court martial Jan. 10.[4]

The Fed. Bureau of Prisons reported Apr. 1 that civil authorities executed 83 persons, all men, in the U.S. during 1952. 71 died for murder, 12 (11 Negroes) for rape.

Lt. Col. Edward Murray Dalziel McNaughton, son of Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton of Canada, announced Mar. 23 he would change his last name to "Leslie" in order to be eligible for an inheritance left him by his aunt, Mrs. James Norman Stuart Leslie of Kingston. (The Canadian Army said Mar. 27 he had been awarded the Distinguished Service Order in Korea where he was commanding officer of the 1st Reg., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.). . . . **Hedy Lamarr,** 37, film actress, received a final divorce decree in Los Angeles Mar. 23 from Ernest Ted Stauffer, 44, whom she married in 1951.[5]

1—see p. 104H 2—see p. 8K 3—see p. 96G, K 4—see Vol. XII, p. 356H 5—see Vol. XI, p. 192P (See Index Sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Sections)